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Protection in Germany.

In Germany beef is selling at from 25 cents to 44 cents per pound, according to grade. With the German protection is very much the reverse of what it is in America. With us the abundance of land makes us producers of breadstuffs and meat beyond what we can consume. The reverse is the case in Germany. With us land is the property of the poor or the middle class. The reverse is the case in Germany. There the land all belongs, or nearly all, to rich nobles. In this country tariff duties upon the products of the farm would not affect prices, unless the millions of farmers could form a trust, because we raise more than we can consume. In Germany where they cannot raise as much of farm products as they can consume, such tariff affects prices to the amount of the tariff without any combination upon the part of the farmers, or of the great landlords. In Germany the protective duties on farm products are put there by the government so that the landlords may exact higher rents from their tenants, who, though they get higher prices, make no more headway in the world than formerly because of the higher rents; while the people who are neither landlords nor tenants—professional men, wage earners, widows, and old people—are denied the necessities of life by the high prices of protected foodstuffs.

In Germany they tell the tenant farmer that protection benefits him by giving him higher prices for his products, while the implements which he has to buy cost no more. In America they tell the farmer that protection of manufactures benefits him by giving him a home market for what he has to sell; though he could tell from his daily paper if he would, that the price of the wheat he sells here, or of the cotton he sells here is determined by the price of this country's surplus of these things sold in Liverpool or other foreign markets. If the American farmer could not produce as much as is needed for consumption in America, and if in that case higher import duties were imposed upon the products of the farm, any increase in home markets would benefit him by enlarging the extent of his monopoly. An illustration of the first of these propositions may be taken from the recent history of the mule trade. Of course we can raise more mules in America than we can use. The price of mules to American purchasers is determined by the price of our surplus mules in foreign markets. Ten years ago, when there was no demand for our mules abroad, they became very cheap here. But England got into war with the Boers, and Russia undertook the Trans-Siberian Railway and the garrisoning of Manchuria. They needed mules. The price to our home purchasers immediately rose to the price of the surplus product in Liverpool. If the foreign demand for our surplus mules were to cease, the home price would quickly fall through over production.

Protectionists years ago assured the people that this would be the final result of protection of manufacturers; that when they grew great enough to supply the home demand, the home price would be determined by the price of the surplus sold abroad. It seems not to have occurred to the people that the manufacturers of any particular article, a few dozens or a few hundreds, like the steel manufacturers, could combine under the protection of the tariff to keep home prices up to the height of the tariff wall and sell their surplus at what they could get for it abroad. This is the secret of combination being the "tendency of the times."

The farmer knows how hard it is to borrow money at 6 per cent or 8 per cent and ever pay it back. Yet by law the manufacturer is guaranteed an average price on all he has to sell at 40 per cent more than it would sell for in a free market. That this is no better than robbery may be seen by comparing the wealth of the agricultural sections of the country with the wealth of the manufacturing sections. The millionaires are all in the manufacturing sections of the country. Furthermore millionaires do not invest in land. If all the land in the United States was owned by single

man, he could not manage it like the steel trust or the packing house combine or the Standard Oil Company. He could not fix prices for his millions of tenants, and so long as farm products are produced in excess of the home demand not even protective tariff could do such a landlord any good. But when the population of this country becomes so great that we can no longer produce enough food stuffs to feed it, then the home price on the products of the farm can be run up to any desired figure by means of protective tariff, as in Germany, and then the millionaires will be glad to buy land.

Stone on Trusts.

No man in Missouri has spoken more wisely or with fuller information upon the whole subject of trusts than W. J. Stone. He has always contended that they are evils which threaten the business prosperity of the people and the political morality of the nation. He has always contended that no amendment to the national constitution is necessary to provide for their proper restraint. He has shown again and again that the power lodged in congress has not been used to effect this end, and that even if it had no such power, the states could handle the matter in such way as to cripple the trusts by statutory enactments. And he has shown, too, that even without statutes the courts could, if they would, restrain the trusts under the common law relative to monopoly in the necessities of life—the necessities of modern life being more numerous than formerly, the extension of the principle would cover practically all the products of trusts.

But in his recent Sedalia speech, as reported in the Sedalia Democrat, Mr. Stone made an argument which contained an essential fallacy—a fallacy which deserves to be exposed just as ruthlessly when employed by a friend as when employed by an enemy. Speaking of the tobacco trust, he said:

"Under competition there were five tobacco concerns in St. Louis employing 6,000 people. Under the trust in that city the number of employees has been reduced to 2,500."

It is due to Mr. Stone to say that he did not press this matter further than the implied argument in the above quotation. If the evil of the trust consisted in throwing men out of employment, the argument might be made with greater force and equal fairness against every invention and labor-saving device from the cotton gin to the locomotive. The power loom or the self-binder or the hay rake have thrown out of employment more men than any trust in all the world. Yet no nation has ever been impoverished by labor-saving devices. Italy and China have resisted the introduction of machinery on this very ground, and they have done it to their industrial ruin. The fundamental fallacy of this contention consists in regarding it as the primary object of industries to furnish employment, while the true object is to furnish product, and as cheaply as possible. In its last analysis, the "home industry" and "home market" argument of protectionists is reducible to this same principle.

The reduction of operating expenses instead of being an argument against the trusts is the only valid argument in their favor—valid merely in theory, for it is not true in fact. It is probably true that the part of operating expenses which relates to wages and salaries is lessened by the merging of competing companies into a trust, but the total operating expenses are increased, in proportion to the output. The steel trust, for instance, has reduced its salary and wage list, but it pays vast rentals on mills which were leased merely to be closed down and gotten out of the way. These rentals are to be added to the expense account. All the talk about the design of trust being to reduce operating expenses is stuff and nonsense. They are organized to regulate output and to fix prices.

To the Rank and File.

Congratulations and thanks are due from the democrats of the county to the democratic county committee and the other active party workers in the campaign just past. While there was a minimum of dissatisfaction in the ranks of the party the indifference was intense and very discouraging. They toiled faithfully to bring out the vote and to stimulate interest. Perhaps no work in the world is more thankless than that of party committeemen and of the small band of party workers who lend their time and their efforts to arouse their friends to the obligations of good citizenship. Shake the men by the hand when you see them. It will make them feel better and it is all the reward they want.

The Panama Canal.

The newspaper heading of an associated press dispatch sent out from Washington reads: "If the little country of Columbia continues its obstruction, President Roosevelt may buy the French Company's right and begin work backed by an army." The people of the United States are so enthusiastic over the building of the inter-oceanic canal that they are not likely to be deterred by moral quibbles. Still it is worth while to reflect upon the tone of jingoism and brutality which this country has assumed since it entered upon an imperialistic policy. When one compares the remonstrances of the Thirteen Colonies with the recent supreme court decision in the insular cases; when one compares the statement of the Monroe Doctrine by Monroe with the interpretation of the same doctrine by Roosevelt in his Gloucester speech; when one considers the Declaration of Independence, with its formal setting forth to the world of the reasons of the colonies and their purpose with the refusal of our last congress to make any statement to the Filipinos of what it proposes to do with them, the reflection must be borne in on the mind of any thoughtful man that, whether for good or for evil, we have departed far from the traditions of our fathers. There can be no doubt that the vast industrial interests, in whose behalf the constitution has been wrested in the past, will use their influence to have it wrested in the future to secure a

monopoly of markets in huge colonial "possessions." Puerto Rico and the Philippines are but the Sardinia and Sicily of a career of imperial expansion which is being forced upon us by the greed of so called captains of industry. The Monroe Doctrine which our fathers proclaimed to restrain the political colonization of the South and Central American states and the founding there of monarchies of the old world type has given place to a self-appointed protectorate over them. The failure through twenty years of all efforts for reciprocal trade agreement with European countries so long as we maintain a tariff wall so high as to be prohibitive to them, has taught the vast industrial interests of this country that the extension of markets is to be accomplished only in the same way that England has accomplished her trade extensions—by seizing upon every weak and unappropriated territory in sight. The enormous increase in our navy means that the might of the nation is going to be used to extend the markets of trusts, just as the wealth of the nation has been confiscated to enrich them.

The Campaign in Missouri.

The campaign through which Missouri electors have just passed has been one of the most unpleasant and unsatisfactory in the history of the state. There have been no state issues worthy of the name. The whole performance has consisted of baseless slander on the one side and ignorant denials and recriminations on the

other. As a moral proposition the democrats had the best of it from the first, but the republicans had the advantage of being on the offensive and of waging the war in the enemy's country.

It has been an uninteresting campaign—most wearying in fact. The republican county papers have poured out the same spiteful slanders week after week, echoing the fables of the Globe-Democrat. The republican orators have dodged from place to place, avoiding joint debate and repeating the trumped up charges of their great party organ. It was easy to show that all these things were false, but it forced upon the democrats a long campaign in which there was little to do but disprove vague and malignant charges. It was of little use to recriminate, for, while the rule of the republicans in Missouri was as infamous as that of the carpet-baggers in Mississippi, it was nearly thirty years ago. People forget and forgive readily when the offense is long past. On the other hand there are many people, it might almost be said a fixed number, in every given community who delight to believe slanders and who revel in listening to denunciations. Many of these are good people, who wish to do their duty as citizens, who care nothing for party names and legends of party history, readily believe that where there is loud clamor there must be some ground for it. The necessity of setting these people right has been an onerous burden in the campaign just past.

Lessons of the Election.

A little study of the election returns over the country is full of lessons to both parties. In Missouri the republicans, and in Kansas and Nebraska the democrats, have practical demonstration of the futility of political alliances and fusions to accomplish anything except party discredit. The results in a whole tier of western states should teach the democrats that they have nothing to expect from that quarter but desertion and treachery except in "hard times." In a campaign involving all the principles of the democratic party there would be more hope for Pennsylvania than for Colorado, Nebraska, or Wyoming. The results in Ohio mean that it is not worth while to put in training any frisks and sensationalists for 1904. Perhaps the term freak is objectionable as applied to Tom L. Johnson, for he is a sincere and patriotic man. But he is no more in sympathy with the essentials of our democratic faith than was Henry George or George William Curtis.

The results in the East should teach the republicans that they must put up a genuinely Rooseveltian bluff or they will be lost in 1904.

New Location.

We desire to notify all our friends that we have moved from our old place of business to the room one door west of Grand Central hotel. We desire also to say emphatically from this on it will be a strictly Caucasian saloon. Respectfully,

Our Great Annual NOVEMBER SALE

Will begin Monday, Nov. 10 and Continue JUST TWENTY DAYS

Our business for the month of October was the greatest of any month since we began business here. We are not content with this great success and are going to make the month of November still greater. Our buyer was in Chicago for a week and secured large quantities of the best grades of merchandise at great sacrifice prices. The manufacturers and wholesalers did this to clean up the fall business. It enables us to offer many things Less Than The Manufacturers Wholesale Prices During this Sale. OUR BIG STORES have been built up by selling only reliable merchandise. Your money back for anything not satisfactory if returned in salable condition. READ THESE GREAT CUT PRICES.

Staple Department.

Standard Calicoes, 2,000 yards nice new styles, good color worth 5c yd. November Sale Price 2½c
Shirting Calicoes, good styles, fast colors November Sale Price 2½c
Dress Percales, fast colors, worth 6c. November Sale Price 3½c
Comfort Calicoes, best grade, large design; usual price 6½c November Sale Price 4c
L. L. Muslin, unbleached, 36 inch wide, regular 5c grade Sale Price 3½c
26-in. Bleached Muslin, good weight, a bargain at 5c yard Sale Price 4c
Amoskeag ACA Ticking, the best made, always sells at 15c per yd. November Sale Price 9c
Unbleached Shirting, 24 in. wide, good, fine thread, worth 16½c per yard Sale Price 12½c
Ideal Cotton Batting, good weight, nice and clean cotton, no shoddy Sale Price per roll 3½c

Flannel Department.

2,000 yards Fleece Lined Dress Goods, choice styles of light and dark colors for wrappers, shirt waists, tea jackets; never sold under 10c yard. Great bargain November Sale Price 5c
Canton Flannels, good fleece, worth 5c Sale Price 3c
Extra Heavy Canton Flannels; regular price 10c yd. Sale Price 7c
Russian Fleece Flannels, good heavy fleece on both sides, in gray, brown, blue and pink mixtures; worth 10c yard Sale Price 7½c
Extra All Wool Flannels, in checks, stripes and plaids for dresses, skirts and shirts, 28 in. wide, worth 33c yard Sale Price 25c
White Wool Flannels. Sale Price per yd. 15c
Heavy Flannel Skirts, all pure wool, fleece and shrunk, made by the celebrated California Woolen Mills, 15 styles, every one worth \$1.25 Sale Price 98c
Ladies' Knit Skirts of cotton and wool, nice colors and every one a bargain. Sale Prices 30c, 40c, 60c and 98c

Dress Goods Department.

You can find the choicest of all the new and up-to-date cloths in this department. Novelty Dress Goods, black and colors, double width, all wool filling Sale Price 12½c
Fancy Waistings, new styles in silk mercerized stripes and plaids Sale Prices 14c and 22c
All Wool Tricot Waistings in pink, blue, green, turquoise, red, castor, gray, rose and black; cheap at 35c per yd. Sale Price 25c
Novelty Dress Goods, all wool, plain and fancy designs. Over 25 styles in the lot; sold from 35c to 50c yard Sale Price 19c
All Wool Black Dress Goods, 40 in. wide, a bargain at 50c yard Sale Price 39c
Camel Hair Cheviots, 44 in. wide, all pure wool, royal blue, navy and black; price 75c per yd Sale Price 59c
Mohair Dress Patterns of fancy mixtures, all pure wool, 42 in. wide, 6 yards to pattern; cheap at \$4.50 per pattern Sale Price \$2.98
36 in. Taffeta Silk, guaranteed quality, sold at \$1.25. November Sale Price \$1.10
Fancy Silk and Wool Waistings, over fifty styles. Every one at special cut prices. Haven't space to tell you about them. You'll admire the colorings.

Underwear Bargains

Children's Heavy Undervests, double fleeced; worth 15c to 20c each Sale Price 5c
Children's Union Suits, splendid quality. Sale Price 23c
Ladies' Union Suits, cheap at 40c Sale Price 25c
Ladies' Florence Union Suits, open across breast, never sold under 45c. Sale Price 38c
Ladies' Flannelette Gowns of nice outing flannel in stripes, fast colors, cheap at 65c Sale Price 49c
Ladies' Flannelette Gowns of heavy outing flannel in pretty stripes, cheap at \$1.00 Sale Price 75c
Full line of Mensing Underwear for Ladies, Misses, and Children. Every garment will give satisfaction. Prices very low for the qualities.

Table Linens and Towels.

Linen Table Damask, cream white, usual price 25c per yard November Sale Price 20c
Bleached Table Damask, wide width, Sale Price per yd 19c
Special Scotch Damask, 66 inches wide, extra heavy, all pure linen, cream white, splendid wearing quality, cheap at 69c Sale Price 49c
Turkey Red Table Damask Sale Price per yd 14c
Crash Toweling Sale Price per yd 2½c
Stevens' All Linen Crash Sale Price per yd 5c
Towels, good size Each 2c
Fancy Huck Towels, large size Each 9c

Notions and Small Wares.

Spool Cotton Per spool 1c
Spool Silk Per spool 1c
Safety Pins Per doz 2c
Blue Seal Vaseline Per bottle 4c
Le Page Mucilage Per bottle 4c
Box Hair Pins of 150 hair pins 5c
Pear's Glycerine Soap Per cake 10c
Wool Soap Per cake 5c
Fancy Handkerchiefs Each 1c
Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs 2 for 5c
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, all pure linen, plain and fancy hemstitched, cheap at 10c Your Choice 5c

Blankets and Comforts.

10-4 Bed Blankets, gray, worth 50c per pair Sale Price 39c
10-4 Bed Blankets, tan, mixed with pretty borders, close woven, cheap at 65c per pair Sale Price 49c
11-4 Blankets, all white Per pair 89c
All Wool Blankets, large size, weight 4 lbs. in gray, red and white, cheap at \$3.75 Sale Price \$3.98
Full line of fine blankets of every description and priced at special reductions.
Bed Comforts, full size, heavy weight 75c
Bed comforts, large size Special 98c
Home Made Comforts Prices \$1.50 to \$3.00

Special cut prices on everything in Cloaks, Capes and Jackets. Come during this sale. Special cut prices on Boys' and Men's Clothing and Overcoats, Underwear and Furnishings. We can save you money in every department. Buy now.

T. M. LAKE & SONS, Higginsville, Missouri.